

LABOR FEDERATION.

Policies and Socialism Introduced in the Debate.

COLD SENSE FROM OLIVES.

A Delegate Says that if John Burns Came Over, to Introduce Socialism He is an Enemy to Trades Unionism—A Stormy Debate.

Denver, Dec. 14.—The sessions of the Federation of Labor were exciting and interesting enough to-day. David Holmes, M. P., listened all day to the debate and stated in the evening that he was greatly impressed with the ability of the delegates upon the floor and with the marked good order and attention that prevailed.

"My personal opinion is," said he, "that the whole discussion is all wrong and will tend to disrupt your labor movement. You cannot stand with politics in the trades unions; you must keep that question out entirely."

The main work of the day was the consideration of the platform as adopted last year by the Chicago convention to be approved this year. The preamble was cut away and the planks amended slightly in some cases, adopted as follows:

Compulsory education; direct legislation by the use of the referendum; a legal work day of not more than eight hours; sanitation, inspection of factories, mines and homes; liability of employer or injury to health, body or life; the abolition of contract system in all public work; the abolition of the sweating system.

The municipal ownership of street cars and electric plants; public distribution of light, heat and power; the nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines; the collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.

This last plank aroused the most intense interest and was the cause of a very exciting debate.

It was in the discussion of the preamble that Delegate Tobin of Rochester nearly precipitated a riot among the delegates by referring to the simple word "spoil." He boldly intimated that the spoils system prevailed among labor leaders as well as anywhere else.

"Name your man," shouted an angry delegate.

President Gompers, white with rage, and visibly excited, said: "I will not permit such a general statement, as it includes me, and I deny the accusation. Mr. Gompers, continuing, said he found those who cried 'stop thief!' did so only to cover up their own crooked actions. He denied any one to mention a single vulnerable point in connection with his devotion to labor interests. He characterized Mr. Tobin's remarks as a libel. In discussing the subject Mr. Gompers grew wildly excited, gestulating frantically, his features distorted with anger.

Mr. Tobin received the angry replies of the president very mildly. Others, too, became indignant at Mr. Tobin's accusation. When he boldly charged that crookedness prevailed among the leaders in this city and Chicago, one delegate arose, and, shaking his fist at Tobin, angrily exclaimed: "That's a lie," but Tobin, who was hotly calm, continued to pour his shot into the convention, and in response to a general demand, declared that the political records of labor leaders were above reproach in the cities of Buffalo, Albany, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

A motion prevailed to appoint a special committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sense of this convention upon the matter of courts issuing injunctions in labor troubles and covering the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs for contempt of court.

The national brewers' organization filed by telegram a protest against the action of the convention on the Chicago brewers' case.

When the last, the openly socialist plank was reached, many propositions were introduced relating to changes on this subject. President Gompers refused to entertain a substitute offered by Delegate Pomeroy and later accepted one presented by order of the Typographical Union. When this was called to the attention of the chair he admitted his error, and offered to allow the Pomeroy proposition to be again presented. Delegate Pomeroy declined to do this. Delegate Barnes of Philadelphia appealed from the decision of the chair, and made his statement. President Gompers proceeded to state his case, but he was interrupted by delegates, who demanded that he retire from the chair. He refused. They made efforts to rise to points of order, but were denied this right. The chair was sustained by a vote of 7 to 15.

The substitute was the abolition of land monopoly, and with this before the house the general discussion began. Many delegates read written papers in favor and in opposition to the proposed removal of the government ownership of all means of production and distribution. Delegate Wolfson declared that the socialist movement may be retarded, but it cannot be defeated. Delegate Morgan of Chicago exhibited a picture in colors showing the proportion of population and wealth of the workmen, business men, capitalists and millionaires, from which he concluded that the results of labor movements can never be effective and the only remedy is in the principles of socialism, as outlined in plank 10. His time was indefinitely extended as he exploited his views. He defended himself from the charges that he had slipped in this socialist plank without the knowledge of the delegates in the Chicago convention a year ago.

"Trades unionism is a step towards socialism," he declared. "The capitalists are fighting for us. They have put Debs in jail to-day and they will force you to have to organize to put honest judges on the bench, so that you won't be sent to jail."

Delegate Strauss of New York took the floor to oppose the socialist movement to disrupt the trades unions.

He reviewed the contest in England and France. He held that the German socialist movement is one against monarchism, and had nothing to do with trades unionism until recently, when an American located in Berlin, and forced recognition in a limited degree. He distinguished between socialism and socialists, and declared he could whip the latter with their own books.

Delegate Weissmann asserted that the labor movement of continental Europe is against, rather than towards the state socialism. He ably reviewed the German labor movement to prove his ground. He believed that the English trades unionism is being disrupted through the socialist

movements of the British and Norwegian conventions, and if the extracts from English papers read in the morning session to the effect that John Burns is an honest socialist, and he is here to disrupt the trades union movement, it shall oppose socialism, and as such he would be a traitor. Weissmann said he had been howled down in Chicago last year by the socialists, and now he proposed to fight and crush the scheme of socialism into trades union ranks.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the exciting debate was continued until to-morrow.

Denver, Dec. 15.—The American Federation has refused to endorse a proposition looking to independent political party action. The great debate upon the socialist plank in the proposed political platform was continued to-day. The intense interest, powerful arguments and a fine display of oratorical ability. Regardless of the motions that had been offered, the broad proposition considered was upon the question of the expediency of the American Federation of Labor endorsing an independent political movement "for the affiliated trades unions." It was developed in debate that the political programme had been submitted to the Chicago convention and without careful consideration action was taken to submit the programme to the affiliated national bodies for vote. Delegates came to the Denver convention instructed to vote on portions or all of the platform. Many of the delegates here discovered that their respective unions had not understood fully the effect of the adoption of this platform would have upon trades unionism. Thus the debate opened with the socialists arrayed against the trades unionists. They were in a gallant fight, claiming that socialism is an outgrowth of the labor movement, and is an inevitable question which must be met now or later.

Opposed to socialism, the anarchist delegates in convention many individual supporters of other propaganda and distinct trades-unionists arrayed themselves to support the position that this federation could not afford to adopt or endorse an independent political action.

The debate lasted for 13 hours when discussion was stopped by a call for the previous question late this afternoon.

The question was upon the motion of Delegate Lloyd to refer the matter back to the affiliated national unions for discussion and vote during the ensuing year. The motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 15.

An amendment offered by Delegate Lennor to add the words "as fast as the people shall decide by referendum" was lost.

The effect of this amendment if adopted was to endorse the socialist plank but indefinitely postpone action.

The substitute offered by the Typographical union next came to a vote. The chair ruled that if this substitute should be adopted, the original plank could not be presented and that this vote would determine the consideration of the whole subject matter. The vote stood 12 to 15, 93 yeas, 93 nays.

Delegate Strasser's additional plank to secure the repeal of conspiracy laws affecting seamen was carried.

Delegate McBride on behalf of the Typographical union offered a plank which was adopted as follows: "The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people."

Delegate Pomeroy offered the following: "Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor endorse the platform as a whole. The vote stood 75 yeas, 112 nays, and the political platform was killed."

At President Gompers's request the regular order of business was suspended at the opening of the afternoon session to permit the presentation of charges against labor leaders who had been reported in the New York City. The matter was in reference to the holding of a banquet in Clarendon hall given in honor of the English delegates on which occasion housing of labor leaders was employed. President Gompers having arranged this banquet was blamed by this union.

Upon motion of Delegate McBride the convention voted to exonerate Mr. Gompers from all blame from the charges.

The Committee on Resolutions reported without recommendation a resolution to remove the national headquarters and locate the same in Indianapolis. President Gompers made an address opposing the removal, and a motion was adopted by a vote of 12 to 15 that it be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. John Burns, M. P., who departed for the East this evening made his farewell talk to the convention. He had just come from what he deemed the second best meeting he had attended in America, where he had addressed the Women's club of Denver upon their social and municipal duties. He has been agreeably surprised and delighted with the personnel of the labor leaders in this city and with their dignities in debate.

He advised the Federation and all radical unions to rid their societies of all dead beats, men who have been failures elsewhere, men who strive for personal gain to dictate the actions of the organized labor bodies. He suggested an early stand to permit as delegates only men actually engaged in working at their trades or as officials of the federated bodies.

"You've got the biggest task ahead of you," he said, "and the responsibility must rest upon the shoulders of your noblest men. Your duty is to make trades unions respected by the people and feared by the politicians and men holding high positions in public office. You have also a duty to perform to approach the non-union American workmen with more tact, courage, conciliation and good will. We in England have united the enthusiastic socialists with the ideal trades-unionists. To those not of English descent let me suggest that you cannot do in America what you can do in Berlin, in Vienna, in Paris or in Dublin. Your duty is to identify and co-operate with the spirit of the masses. If I have one strong criticism to pass it is upon the way you permit your leaders to be impugned, slandered and horribly libeled by the newspapers. If the editors want the leaders to carry out their views on labor reform, they do not hope to do it by cowardly, belated and unjust attacks which in so many cases prevail."

"I ask for all you Americans the right to combine the right of free speech, free press and the same privileges of decent treatment accorded to corporations, to the judiciary, and to your state."

"And now on behalf of my co-equals and myself, I bid you farewell for a while. May every blessing rest upon your deliberations, may your ideas of the emancipation of labor be early realized and may you always realize the necessity of the fitness of the men you select to represent this great mass of discontented

DEBS SENTENCED.

The A. R. U. Letter to Debs to Jail for Six Months.

TEN MONTHS FOR OTHERS.

Ten Days Given for the Preparation of an Appeal—The Defendants Relieved Greatly by the Leniency of the Court.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—"Guilty as charged," was the finding announced to-day by Federal Judge William Woods against President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The same finding was reached against the other American Railway union leaders on trial with Debs.

The finding of the court is that the defendants are guilty of contempt, but that any punishment inflicted upon them will be cumulative in other words, there were two cases before the court—one for contempt and the other for violation of the Federal statutes. The latter case is merged into the former.

A lengthy argument between attorneys followed over the proposition to discriminate in MacVean's favor, which the court terminated by suspending sentence on MacVean. In sentencing the other defendants Judge Woods said, "It is most shocking, be neither vindictive nor trivial."

"These men were in full control under what legal advice I should like very much to know. These men were not the kind of men who are law-breakers, and are responsible as leaders. Ignorant men who followed them have been punished. Mr. Debs is more responsible than any other. He is a man of marked ability and power, and in the course of the next day or the day following he came to me and said that he was worth, clearly in real estate, not less than \$500,000, but that just that day he had been arrested, pressed money and could not conveniently spare the amount necessary to make good what he had overdrawn. Then he added that what he imperatively needed to enable him to raise money for his property was a small amount in cash and said that if he could get that it would greatly facilitate his settling with the bank and relieving me from my unpleasant and dangerous position. As I have not been able to raise the money, I have been obliged to put him in jail. He is a man of means and honor, who would not allow a poor devil of a bookkeeper to suffer possible dismissal for an inadvertence. I was more than ready to make money to recall the error of the bank officers. So, after my objecting and pleading, I accepted his proposition and again certified to the adequacy of his account when he presented another check. As I had now conscientiously done wrong, I was ready to take the question of my fate from that moment: was in the hands of Frederick Baker, and he knew it and had no mercy on me. In all I received from him only \$100,000—a dollar more. All the rest was his."

Van Leuven Sentenced.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—George M. Van Leuven, the Lime Springs pension attorney, indicted upon six charges of bribery, conspiracy and other offenses with pension matters, to-day broke down completely and agreed to plead guilty to all the indictments. The government should see fit to push against him. After a consultation with the District Attorney, Van Leuven agreed to plead guilty to five of the charges. This he did and the court sentenced him to a fine of \$1,000 and two years imprisonment on each of the four charges and two years imprisonment on the fifth charge. The total term of two years imprisonment without the option of a fine on the other charges. The sentences are to run concurrently and the pension attorney will have but two years to serve but will have to pay a fine of \$1,000.

Pacific Maritime Disasters.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—There has been no sign of either steamers Montserrat and Keweenaw, coal laden from Nantucket, up to this evening. Both vessels were due on Monday last and it is generally believed that they are missing. They have met with disaster. Much anxiety is also expressed for the bark Columbia, 11 days out from Port Blakely, with lumber and the barkentine Germania, 13 days out from Seattle with coal. Every day brings reports of unusual gales and snow signs of heavy weather. The barkentine Inlet John arrived from Shoal Water, Bay this morning in a leaking condition, the result of an encounter with the gale, which she was compelled to season her deck and of lumber.

A Cow Irish Trick.

El Paso, Dec. 15.—Governor Hogg has signed the requisition papers in the case of Sack and Vanney and Carver. Valentine, a San Antonio justice at Salt Lake City, and they will be taken back next week by Captain Donovan of the Salt Lake police force. The pious twain are charged with dragging Mrs. Mulvaney's husband, John L. Le, and kidnapping for Mexico \$10,000 cash and his every leaving him stranded. Mulvaney was with a family reassured.

Zimmerman Was at Wrestling.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Charles Norbeck, the champion Gracie-Roman wrestler of Norway and Sweden, tried to throw Al Zimmerman, who says himself the champion heavy-weight of the Northwest, at Aurora, Turner has a match in 15 minutes and failed. The purse was given to Zimmerman.

A Monument for J. C. Fremont.

New York, Dec. 15.—A meeting of the committee appointed by the Associated Farmers of the Centennial Days of California, consisting of J. W. Townsend, Rear Admiral Meade, Hon. Stephen B. French, Mr. P. C. Carr, Mr. Mark D. Wilson, Mr. John Gault and Henry Wilson, was held this afternoon. The committee was appointed for the purpose of raising money for the erection of a monument over the grave of General John C. Fremont, "the Pathfinder."

Clement L. Eaton Arrested.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Clement L. Eaton, a real estate man, was arrested on a warrant issued by the Chicago Beach hotel for the World's Fair, and now in the hands of a receiver, was twice arrested, to-day on charges of forgery, said to aggregate over \$50,000. The principal victim was the Chicago Beach hotel, a big and famous place, owned by a man named by the name of Eaton. Eaton, a man who owned him \$25,000 on the securities of forged notes and mortgages made out in the names of other persons,

Utah—Relief Return.

Salt Lake, Dec. 15.—The board appointed to canvass the returns of the recent election for delegate to Congress concluded its work to-day with the following results: Cannon (Rep.), 8,328; Tamm (Dem.), 3,505; Gault (Pop.), 654. This is an increase of 9,000 Republican and 4,000 Democratic votes over the election of 1892. The bulk of the Mormon vote

Democratic and the bulk of the non-Mormons, Republican. The count on members of the constitutional convention is as follows: Several errors have been discovered which will increase the Democratic membership in the convention. But the control will probably be narrow Republican.

A STRANGE STORY.

Seely Tells How He Came to Seal from the Shoe and Leather Bank.

New York, Dec. 15.—Lawyer Frank W. Seely, visited the city last night and spent a couple of hours with Seely, the defendant in the shoe and leather bank case. Mr. Seely said to-day that Seely told him the details of how he became involved in the shoe and leather bank case as follows:

"My entanglement with Frederick Baker began in 1885 with a simple and natural mistake on my part of which I am ashamed. I was then a young man, 25 years of age, and was in the employ of a firm which was then in the bank with a check for a sum which, as well as I can now remember, was either \$1,000 or \$1,500. When he presented it to the paying teller, that officer brought it to me and asked if Baker's account warranted its payment. At the moment I said, no doubt that it did, and answered in the affirmative. That night when I balanced my accounts I discovered that I had made a mistake in the payment of the check. I was not a conscientious man. As I was responsible for this, and as it would certainly appear to the officers of the bank that I was at least negligent, while they might suspect that I was something more than that, I was obliged to report the matter to them. So I covered it up on my books, and as soon as I was released from the bank went to Baker's office and told him of my error and asked him to make good on my part. He placed me asking him to make at once a deposit which would rectify it. He expressed surprise, said he thought his deposit had been equal to the check, and was surprised to find that I was not with the bank in a day. In the course of the next day or the day following he came to me and said that he was worth, clearly in real estate, not less than \$500,000, but that just that day he had been arrested, pressed money and could not conveniently spare the amount necessary to make good what he had overdrawn. Then he added that what he imperatively needed to enable him to raise money for his property was a small amount in cash and said that if he could get that it would greatly facilitate his settling with the bank and relieving me from my unpleasant and dangerous position. As I have not been able to raise the money, I have been obliged to put him in jail. He is a man of means and honor, who would not allow a poor devil of a bookkeeper to suffer possible dismissal for an inadvertence. I was more than ready to make money to recall the error of the bank officers. So, after my objecting and pleading, I accepted his proposition and again certified to the adequacy of his account when he presented another check. As I had now conscientiously done wrong, I was ready to take the question of my fate from that moment: was in the hands of Frederick Baker, and he knew it and had no mercy on me. In all I received from him only \$100,000—a dollar more. All the rest was his."

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LATEST LONDON NEWS.

The Rosebery Career Trying to Escape Harcourt.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

The Latest Proposition is that the American Plan of a Two-thirds Vote to Overcome a Veto be Adopted—Armenian Affairs.

London, Dec. 15.—A conference of the Rosebery section of the cabinet was held to-day at Althorp, the seat of Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Ripon, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Arnold Morley, Postmaster General; Mr. Bryce, president of the Board of Trade. The meeting was ostensibly a friendly gathering, but was really held for the purpose of considering the refusal of Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to follow the Premier's lead in matters relating to the House of Lords and the business of the coming session of Parliament. Sir William Harcourt has not made a single speech in public since the close of the last Parliamentary session, and Sir William Harcourt has not made a single speech in public since the close of the last Parliamentary session, and Sir William Harcourt has not made a single speech in public since the close of the last Parliamentary session.

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that Director Rogers has also resigned is denied by President Debs. Rogers and Hogan left after the killing of Con Ryan, a hogan in Pueblo and Ogden.

Pugilism is Becoming Nearly as Risky as Football.

New York, Dec. 15.—The sad fate of Andy Bowen, the game New Orleans lightweight, who was knocked out last night by Kid Lavigne of Quebec, Michigan, in the eighteenth round of the 25-round boxing contest before the Auditorium club, New Orleans, and who died this morning, has put a damper on boxing contests in all parts of the country. It is greatly regretted by the pugilistic fraternity, and it is feared that it will have a damaging effect on prize fighting. An accident of this kind put a stop to prize fighting in California, and this fatality coming almost immediately after the killing of Con Ryan by Bob Fitzsimmons and the killing of Pugilist Smith in England, has covered boxing in the general estimation of the public.

Much regret was felt throughout this city over the result of last night's boxing exhibition, and there seemed to be a general feeling among the sporting fraternity that it would prove a serious blow to pugilistic events. A number of prominent sporting men, whose faces are to be seen at the ringside when any fight of great importance is taking place, were seen to-day, and all seemed to be of one opinion—that Bowen's death was a severe blow to pugilism.

Jack McAuliffe, champion lightweight, who now has his arm in splints, the result of an injury sustained in his battle at Coney Island with Owen Zeiger, said that he was more eager than ever to get into the ring, and was regretted by the entire sporting fraternity for his withdrawal from his injuries. "He was a good game boy, and one who was noted for his ability to take punishment, it was the hard board floor that finished him, and not the blow he received from Zeiger."

Literary Department.

A STORY OF THE PENIAN INVASION.

Mr. Robert Barr is best known as a writer of short stories. In fact, one of the members of the mutual admiration society to which he belongs has appointed him as one of the six best living writers of short stories. He and Doyle and Jerome and the rest of that set know how to put each other, as James and Howells used to do. In the volume, "The Men of the Invasion," Mr. Barr tells a long story, and lays his scene in Canada at the time of the Penian invasion of 1860. The "hero" of the book is a New York newspaper reporter, Dick Yates, by name, who goes over to Canada for a vacation about that time, with an old friend of his who is a professor in the University of Toronto. The two have many stirring adventures, and each finally "meets his fate" in the person of a blooming Canadian damsel. The love scenes are bright and entertaining, and the whole story moves at a great pace. But American newspaper men will rather resent some of the characteristics of the young man who is supposed to stand as a representative of the guild. This man is supposed to be the leading political and descriptive reporter on one of the leading New York papers—a sort of Amos Cummings or Julian Ralph of that day. But he is really ignorant of the war of 1812 and has no idea which side came out ahead in the Canadian conflicts of that struggle. He is unaware of a fact that John Ruskin is a tolerably well-known author, and has already published several volumes. He is a marvel of superficiality, and travels on his check, his quickness and his versatility, and on nothing else.

There is perhaps an impression prevalent that newspaper reporters are superficial, but even as long ago as 1860, the leading man on the staff of one of the principal newspapers in the metropolis could have hardly been so ignorant as this young man is represented to have been. In these days, certainly, no man can reach the position of leading political reporter without possessing other and sounder qualities than mere ease of address and quickness of observation, together with a faculty for picturesque description. It may be argued that Mr. Barr did not intend Yates to be a type of the journalists of the United States in his time; to which the reply is easy: he cannot be otherwise, from the very position which he is supposed to occupy. Taken as he is, the volume is, with due allowance made for the exaggeration which runs through the whole of it, this may be to some people an entertaining book with that to white away an idle hour, and perhaps that is all that Mr. Barr intended it for.

MR. CROCKETT'S LATEST BOOK.

From the press of the Putnam comes the latest story we have read for a long time. Mr. Crockett is widely known by his "The Little Minister," and has hitherto confined himself to the delineation of British characters. In his latest volume, "The Little Minister," he takes the role of the "great preacher," Gilbert Rutherford, is Scotch, the scene of action is mainly in the great metropolis.

The story of the book is briefly this: The old minister has a wayward son, who will not be seen, married with the approval of his parents, and left a little daughter, of whom her grandfather for the wife of the old minister is dead at the period of the story. Nothing is known of the girl's fate. The little girl has been reared and taught by her Aunt Bessie, her mother's sister, and when the story opens, she is taken by that aunt to Scotland to live with the rather startling question, "Can you do justice and love mercy, or have you preached it all away?" This Aunt Bessie is a play actress, and by her earnings supports her sister, the widow of the minister's son, who is a wayward and unworthy sort of person. The minister becomes so interested in the play actress, from his brief interview with her, and from the little Allie's frequent references to her, that he goes up to London to see her, and it is possible to save her from what seems to him, with his rigid Scotch training, to be a sink of iniquity.

How the old dominie, saint that he is, finds that Aunt Bessie is a better Christian than he is, is a very amusing, and some very pathetic; how Aunt Bessie is finally released from her slavery to her sister and goes to Scotland—these are the main lines of the story. Nothing in this little book, there is in it a delicacy of touch, a fine sense of humor, a sympathetic appreciation of childhood, a skill in construction and handling, which combine to make a story that may well be called a classic.

LITERARY NOTES.

The December number of Godey's Magazine is one of the best ever published. It contains as special features, the "Yankee Collection of Pictures," the best known collection of the country, illustrated with sixteen photographs, carefully selected by the owner, and an article "Fair Women," illustrated by thirty-five selections from Mr. Peter's famous collection of miniature portraits. Besides these, there are short stories and Christmas poems, beautiful set of w's one hundred and five illustrations.

The fact is noted that Mr. Kipling's new poem, "The Story of Ugra," like all the poems and stories of the leading English authors, is copyrighted in this country.

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Robert Browning's account of how Mrs. Browning came to write and print her famous "Sonnets from the Portuguese" is given, on the authority of Mr. Edmund Gosse, in the Critic of Dec. 8. The story has no previous version. In any paper. In the same number there is an article on Du Maurier's drawings, and a new book on exhibition in New York, Mr. Gosse's essay on "Genius and Temperament," and Miss Harriet Monroe sends a vivacious report of the attempt to eat a col-

ored woman to the Women's club of Chicago. The Lounger confesses to having been impressed, at the recent exhibition of Portraits of Women, in New York, by the lack of what might be taken as type of American beauty. "There are many handsome faces of this century and the one before it to be seen, but there were not enough of any kind to indicate the existence of anything that could be called a national type. I suppose this is to be accounted for by the composite nature of our population." The exhibition it appears, netted about \$20,000 for charitable work.

Miss Varina Jefferson Davis, whose literary work has heretofore been in the way of folk-lore and of short stories, has just completed a novel founded upon a singular fact. It is called "The Velled Doctor," and tells the story of an over-sensitive man whose married life with a not very sensitive young woman was a tragedy to both of them. It is a strange story, and one likely to attract attention, as it is quite out of the line which is so popular at the present time.

The Prince de Joinville, whose "Souvenirs" will be published by Macmillan & Co. on the 15th, was the third son of Louis Philippe, and was born in 1818. He served during our Civil war under General McClellan in the Peninsula Campaign, and later in the Franco-Prussian war. His "Souvenirs" cover the period from his birth to 1848, and include a most interesting description of the bringing of Napoleon's body from St. Helena to Paris, a duty allotted to him by his father, the King.

The Century will publish during the coming year a series of five short novels, each one complete in a single number. The first will appear in the January number. It is called "A Lady of New York," and is by Robert Stewart, an entirely new writer. It is a picture of society in New York, written with lightness of touch, and introducing characters that are familiar in life, but which seem to have escaped the novelists heretofore.

The Christmas numbers of the different periodicals are this year, as always, trying to outdo each other in holiday festivity. Perhaps one of the most remarkable as well as the most successful of the holiday features is in Harper's Young People for December 11—the Christmas number. This is a little drama in pantomime, which is to be acted by boys and girls to the accompaniment of descriptive music. The play is written by Thos. Wharton, and is illustrated by Edward Penfield, and the music is by Owen Webster. The illustrations are printed in color.

The title of the new book by Mrs. Richard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Dunne), which is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co., is "Veronica's Aunt." It was received with much favor on its simultaneous serial publication in the country and England. After her strong and absorbing novel, "A Daughter of Today," Mrs. Cotes again demonstrates her elasticity by a return to the vivacious humor which gained her the success of "Veronica's Aunt." It is a story of contrasting types and absurd misadventures. The sparkling descriptions of the author are accompanied by most felicitous illustrations.

The great work of Professor Maspero, entitled "The Dawn of Civilization," which is coming from the press of D. Appleton & Co., contains nearly five hundred illustrations. This volume is an attempt to put together in a lucid and interesting manner all that the monuments have revealed to us concerning the earliest civilization of Egypt and Chaldea. The results of archaeological discovery, accumulated during the last 30 years or so, are of such a vast and comprehensive character that none but a master mind could marshal them in true historical perspective. Professor Maspero is perhaps the only man in Europe fitted by his laborious researches and great scholarship to undertake such a task, and the result of his efforts will be found herein. The period dealt with covers the history of Egypt from the earliest date to the fourteenth dynasty, and that of Chaldea from the first empire to the present year, and deals with the recent discoveries at Koptos and Dababur.

The next number of Harper's Bazar will contain a charming Evening Gown, drawn by Jessie Shepherd, from a design by Dorel, and several beautiful Paris toilettes, adapted to the season. A bright story, by Margaret Sutton Briscoe, entitled "A Confidence," is illustrated by Louis Loeb. Mrs. Mary C. Fungford has a very fresh and pleasing genre story, "Mrs. Starbuck's Christmas," and there is a specially entertaining paper, by Julius Henri Browne, on the subject "Crossed in Love."

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Oh, mother, please, mother, come home with me now. The afternoon's slipping by fast; You said you were coming right home from the pole.

As soon as your ballot was cast. Poor father came in for his dinner at noon. And not a mouthful could be found. And the words that he said as he slammed the front door.

Let's a strong smile of a pair behind.

AD 3040—EAV.

The following poem is from Mr. Madison's new translation of "Eve." It is a story of a golden head as time.

One thought that thou art coming makes all glad. The house is bright with blossoms high and low. And many a little lass and fife are. Expectantly are running to and fro. The fire w than our hearts is a glow.

We want thee, oh, to share in our delight. On this high day, the holiest and best. Because 'twas then, ere youth had taken flight. Thy grandmother, of women dearest. Made me of men most honored and most blessed.

That naughty boy who led thee to suppose. He was thy sweet heart's, I grieve to tell. Been seen to pick the garden's choicest rose. And told thee with it to another belle. Who does not treat him altogether well.

But mind not that, or let it teach thee this. To waste no love on any youthful rover. (Alas, you are rovers, assure these Misses). No, if thou wouldst true constancy discover. Thy grandpapa is perfect as a lover.

So, come, thou playmate of my closing day. The latest treasure I can offer thee. And with the baby voice make us gay. Of a young voice and a song, my Dorothy. Songs that shall bid the feet of sorrow flee.

George Moore's new book, "Colapesce," will be published, in this country by Macmillan & Co., with the fate of "Esther Waters" before them, have taken care to protect this book with all the force of the copyright law.

NEW WOMAN'S DOLBY.

Busi.—Red color in the face, caused by shame or confusion, prevalent among women of ancient times.

Cancer.—A noun of two meanings. For ourselves, frankness, for our neighbors, the judgment.

Drawer.—A sitting box in a table, usually too full to slide.

Emory.—A husband's wardrobe after the missionary box of a guide.

Friend.—An acquaintance less proposing. Last ourselves.

Graduate (verb).—To go on, person who knows exactly how the country should be managed.

Hand writing.—Written character. One of the last arts.

Joke.—The most satisfactory of all person's pronouns.

Joke.—A speech or action said by men to obtain wit.

Key.—An apparatus which would open the outside of our house door if it were not inside on the bureau.

Love.—Affection for a rich man.

Natty.—One who suffers for a cause. A man at an afternoon tea.

Natty.—To call, who returns our infant's aid.

Out.—A safe distance from the window.

Photograph.—A representation of ourselves that does us in injustice.

Quart.—Two pints of ice cream.

Right.—Our position in domestic discussions.

Street-Car.—A public vehicle for transportation, in which seats are arranged alternately for gentlemen.

Tacit.—An unmarked minister.

Tacit.—Questioning an angry man.

Vacuum.—A space unoccupied by matter. A joke, book, and a deacon's opinion.

Watch.—A piece of jewelry resembling an appearance men's chronometers, differing in that it does not tell time.

Xanthippe.—A woman born in a rancor of a surface movement.

Yes.—The tip of a woman's tongue.

Zero.—A conjugal disagreement.—New York Advertiser.

-ORSE-ES-

The Sunday "Eve" was to be run as usual this year.

The paucity of tuncency or instance is much stronger than the trotting trotting.

THE LITIGATION.

Stanzas and Gossip Picked up on the Streets.

There is a youngster of 18 in the town who tells the truth. Lately he went into the rear portion of the house and ordered the servant to do something that he was not to do. His manner was "disrespectful and impudent." His mother heard him and called him a "little rascal" and gave him a lecture at least, and told him to go out and be a servant that he was sorry for the way he had acted. He went out and said, "My ma says that I must say that I am sorry for what I have done—but I ain't."

I was reminded the other evening of what good times people in the rural areas have without any fuss or feathers about it, and I carried me back about 1800. I was in an eastern Colorado town, and I was found necessary to send my Colorado Springs took her share and the Gazette assumed the labor of raising the money and getting the subscriptions. This part of the work fell to me, and I was found necessary to send my Colorado Springs took her share and the Gazette assumed the labor of raising the money and getting the subscriptions.

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THE WHIST EVIL.

The attention of those who go about the world seeking whom they may reform is especially directed to the demoralization brought about by the whist habit. It is high time the subject were considered with the seriousness it has long deserved. The need of pointed warning is brought to notice just now by the complaint of an amiable and courtly gentleman who has a mind sufficiently broad to hold the belief that the unscientific variety of whist known as bumblepuppy is not without certain advantages in comparison with its stiff, irritable cousin, scientific whist, and that one should not necessarily be cast into outer darkness if he happen to trump his partner's trick in the prosecution of telling a good story. It was through this very mischance that grief has fallen heavily upon this estimable person. He writes to the Press complaining that having been overpersuaded to sit a chair left vacant by one member of a scientific whist quartet, he made one trifling effort while striving to be entertaining. "My partner," he writes, with evident indignation, "abused me viciously. Now, I had been on the friendly terms with that man for years and have every reason to believe that up to the time whist caused his downfall he was without reproach, and that his degradation is due wholly to this wretched pursuit."

The following regarding a lady who is about to build a handsome home on North Tabor street, is from a Northampton, Mass. paper. "Ladies letters from Dr. Grace A. Preston are entirely disappointing to her many Northampton friends who have hoped that she might yet return to this city for residence and to resume her very successful practice here. She writes that her health is not such as to permit her to return to the city, and that she must make Colorado her permanent home. Colorado Springs, her present location, so probably remain her residence as she is fast building up a large practice there, and as will be true of Dr. Preston whenever she may live has already won a multitude of friends."

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

There are few railroads in this country which derive as much revenue from their passenger business as the Erie Railroad. All such roads have a New York terminus, and prominent among them are the New York and New Haven and the Long Island. But, generally speaking, the freight traffic is the backbone of owners and the chief dependence of owners and managers. The Erie railroad, for instance, does a large amount of communication and excursion business, which has been developed assiduously for more than twenty years. Yet the entire passenger earnings of the road for 1893 were \$5,000,000, against \$7,000,000 derived from the freight traffic, and that, too, in the year of the World's Fair, when the Erie, like other trunk lines between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago, had an unusual amount of passenger travel. This proportion between passenger and freight earnings is about the average among American railroads. In respect to freight earnings the Pennsylvania railroad stands at the head, with an annual revenue from this source of \$35,000,000. The New York Central comes next, with \$30,000,000, and following in the order named "Atlantic Coast Line," the Southern Railway, \$20,000,000; Atchafalaya, \$17,000,000; Santa Fe, \$16,000,000; Chicago and North Western, \$15,000,000; St. Paul, \$14,000,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, \$13,000,000; Baltimore and Ohio and Erie, \$12,000,000; Lake Shore, \$11,000,000; Louisville and Nashville, \$10,000,000; Rock Island, \$9,000,000; Illinois Central, \$8,000,000; Union Pacific, \$7,000,000, and Chesapeake and Ohio, \$6,000,000. The enormous freight business of American railroads is peculiar to them. The United States is practically the only country in which the freight tonnage exceeds the number of passengers carried. In France, according to late reports, the ratio of freight tonnage to passengers is about 100 to 1. In Germany the proportion of freight tonnage to passenger traffic is four to three. In Italy the proportion is three to one; in Spain and Switzerland it is four to one. If the scheduled rates of freight charges could be rigidly maintained, American railroads would, in almost every case, derive their chief profit from freight business, for the expense of maintaining roads for such traffic is much less than for similar service in the passenger business. Speed is of much less account with freight than with passenger trains, and the cost of operating the former is much less. But when the roads get to competing for freight business the rates are forced down, whereas passenger rates, except for through business, can more easily be kept up. In the case of railroads having a large local business this is done with great ease, as shown by those who travel on railroads coming into New York can testify from personal experience.—(New York Sun).

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